The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1787. (No. 154.)

GROCERIES, &c.

For sale on the lowest terms for cash or produce, by

John Murray and Co.

By wholesale and retail, at their store on Prince-street, the following articles, viz.

Old Grenada spirit,
West-India rum,
Country ditto,
Brandy,
Arrack,
Madera, Port, Malaga, Teneriff, Fayal, Lisbon, } Wines.
Bohea and green teas,
Loaf and muscovado sugars,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Raisins and indigo,
Salt,
Ginger, nutmegs and pepper,
Soal leather,
Vinegar,
Geneva,
Pickled lobsters,
Mackerel and codfish,
Dry codfish,
Spermaceti,
Liver oil,
Seal blubber,
Whalebone and soap,
Mens' and womens' large and strong leather shoes,
Double and single Gloucester and Rhode-Island cheese,
London porter,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails,
White and yellow paint
10 by 8 window-glass,
Butter in firkins,
Cotton,
Pewter plates, dishes and spoons,
Molasses,
English canvas, No. 1, 2 and 3.

Also, a small assortment of DRY GOODS, and a two-story HOUSE FRAME of 22 feet by 28.—Several RIDING CHAIRS with harness complete and well finished.

LOTS on Duke, Fairfax, Pitt, and Water streets, to be let on ground-rent or sold in fee-simple.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

To be RENTED for one or more years,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, agreeably situated on St. Asaph-street, between Wolf and Wilkes streets, with two rooms below and two above, and the LOT on which it stands, containing half an acre.—Also, for sale or hire, a NEGRO WENCH accustomed to housework.—Also, to be sold two or three LOTS, agreeably situated on Duke-street, and a few acres of LAND, within 300 or 400 yards of the town, subject to a moderate ground-rent.—The above property will be rented and sold on easy terms, by applying to RICHARD ARELL, DAVID ARELL, or WILLIAM HUNTER, Sen.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 300 acres, situated in Prince-William County, on the main road from Colchester to Dumfries, about three miles from Colchester and five from Dumfries; it commands a fine view of Potomack and Occoquan rivers, and a number of plantations on the side of each river; a very healthy situation and genteel neighbourhood.—There is on the land a quantity of good timber and plenty of fine water, some good buildings and a large quantity of fruit trees, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, damsons, plumbs, English mulberries, &c.—The plantation is in good order for farming, and unincumbered.—Any person inclining to purchase, may see the land and know the terms, by applying to

January 1, 1787. JAMES NISBETT.

To be sold on Monday the 12th day of March next, being Loudon court-day, at about one o'clock, in the Court-House yard,

THAT valuable FARM, leased for three lives by CATESBY COCKE to JOHN DEWIT.—All three of the lives are still in being, as may be manifested on the day of sale.—This farm is within one mile of the town of Leesburg, on the public road leading from that to Cox's mill.—At the same time will be sold a valuable half acre LOT in the said town, known by number 35.—The title is indisputable and possession will be given immediately.—Twelve months credit will be allowed and bond and good security required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

ALEXANDER COOPER,
ROBERT LYLE.

Jan. 2, 1787.

☞ TAXES payable for 1786.

NOTE, In the publication from this Office, dated 10th of July last, enumerating the warrants, &c. admissible for the Revenue Taxes of 1786, The Warrants for Interest on Loan-Office Certificates for this State, were, through mistake, said to be receivable for any part of the said Taxes;—they are admissible only for the Taxes on Free Male Tithables, Horses, Mares, Colts, Mules, Cattle, Wheels, Billiard Tables and Ordinary Licences.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury-Office, Dec. 18, 1786.

THE ship L'OISEAU, Capt. LALLAMENT, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT, to the address of Messrs. J. J. BERARD, and CO. merchants at that place.——For terms apply to

HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 31, 1786.

To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, as revised by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.——A SERMON preached at Christ Church, Philadelphia, at the opening of the Convention on the 21st of June, 1786, by the Rev. William White, D. D.——They may likewise be had at the store of Mr. Benjamin Day, merchant in Fredericksburg.

Also a few Copies of the HISTORY of a SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND, held at the City of ANNAPOLIS, commenced in November, 1785.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

A Variety of Ladies

BAN-BOXES,

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the Potomack Company, an Irish servant man, named MICHAEL MACKEY, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, short black hair, blue-gray eyes, marked with the small-pox, a scar on his forehead and another on the left side of his neck, and a dark sour countenance: He had on when he went away a white fearnaught jacket with one pocket flap on the right side, white kersey overalls, coarse felt hat, country shoes, and osnaburg shirt, but may have stolen other clothes.—It is supposed he went away with PATRICK ROWELEN, a freeman, about 5 feet nine inches high, well made, short sandy hair, smooth faced, and a good countenance: He had on a brown jacket lined with red baize, and gray coating overalls.—He had two passes signed by James Smith, one for himself and the other for James Buyers.—Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall have if taken 10 miles from home TEN DOLLARS, and if taken at a greater distance, the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack,
Dec. 26, 1786.

RAN away from the Subscriber living in Loudon County, near Col. Simon Triplett's mill on Cedar-Run, about 14 miles from Dumfries, on the 17th of July last, a Negro woman, named CLARA, formerly the property of Mr. Alexander Logen, living about 12 miles from Fredericksburg. She was seen at Mr. Logen's a short time after she ran away dressed in man's clothes, pretending to be free and very lame, looking for a Negro doctor to cure her, passing under the name of Johathan.—She is a yellowish strong made wench, about 33 or 34 years of age.—She has a brother that lives in Fredericksburgh with Mr. Porter.—She was raised by a certain Col. Lomax, near Port-Royal, and it is supposed she is gone that way.—Whoever will apprehend the said wench and bring her to me shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

JACOB GARROON PEIRCE.

December 22, 1786.

Messrs. RICHARDS and COMPANY,

Gentlemen,

As there are several Hucksters in this town who have made a practice, contrary to law, of purchasing turkeys, &c. to sell again, much to the injury of the inhabitants thereof, I wish you would, for the information of such, publish the following act, that they may not plead ignorance; as I am determined to prosecute the first I find acting contrary thereto. Yours, &c.

CITIZEN.

An Act to prevent forestalling, regrating, engrossing, and public vendues.

SECT. I. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That if any person shall buy, or cause to be bought, any goods, wares, merchandise, or victual, which at the time of purchase shall be under cartiage or transportation to any market or fair within this Commonwealth, to be sold therein, or to any city or town wherein there is no public market established, or to any port or harbour of this Commonwealth for sale, or shall make any bargain, contract, or promise, for the buying or having such goods, or the pre-emption thereof, before the same shall be in or at the market, fair, city, town, port, or harbour, ready to be there sold, or shall persuade any person coming to this Commonwealth, or any market therein, to forbear bringing any goods, wares, or merchandise thereto, or use any means or device for the enhancing of the price of any such goods in this Commonwealth, or any market therein, every such person offending in either of the said particulars is declared a forestaller. But this shall not extend to any person living more than four miles from any town within this Commonwealth, and purchasing any victual, goods, or commodities, necessary for the use and consumption of himself and his family, or those in his employ, for one year.

SECT. II. IF any person shall, by any means, buy, obtain, or get into his possession, in any fair or market, any victual that shall have been brought to the said fair or market to be sold, and shall make sale thereof again in the same place, or in any other place, within four miles thereof, he is declared a regrater.

SECT. III. IF any person shall buy within this Commonwealth to sell again, in this or any of the United States, any goods, wares, merchandise, or victual, which shall have been imported or brought into this State from any other State or place whatsoever, or any victual, commodities, manufactures, or materials for manufacture, raised or wrought within this State, except such purchase be made from the original importer, owner, maker, or manufacturer of such goods, wares, merchandise, victual, commodities, manufactures, or materials for manufacture, respectively, every person so offending is declared an engrosser. But this act shall not extend to any person purchasing such articles from one who purchased from the importer and retailing the same more than twenty-five miles from any tide water, nor to any agent of this Commonwealth or of the United States, or any of them, purchasing necessaries really and *bona fide* for the use of the army or navy, and not dealing in such articles on the account of himself or any other private persons (such agent for the United States, or any of them, producing, whensoever called on, sufficient proof of his acting under authority from the United States, or some one of them) nor to the managers of any iron works purchasing necessaries for the use of those employed about such iron works and selling them to such persons, nor to the purchasers of materials for manufacture which shall be really applied to that use in the family of the purchaser, or some manufactory wherein he is interested, nor to ordinary keepers purchasing victual to be retailed in their ordinaries, or persons keeping private houses for lodging or entertainment who may buy any kind of victual and retail the same in their respective houses after it is prepared and dressed for the table, nor to the owners of any imported goods sold as being damaged for the benefit of the ensurers, or condemned in the admiralty and purchased by the said owners.

SECT. IV. EVERY person becoming a forestaller, regrater, or engrosser, as before described, shall, on conviction for the first offence, suffer imprisonment for the space of one month without bail or mainprize, and forfeit the value of the things so bought or sold, and for the second offence

shall be imprisoned two months without bail or mainprize, and shall forfeit the double value of the things so by him bought or sold, and for any such offence afterwards committed shall stand in the pillory for such time as the court shall direct, not exceeding two hours, shall forfeit treble the value of the things by him bought or sold, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the jury convicting him of the said offence, provided such imprisonment doth not exceed three months.

SECT. V. NO goods, wares, merchandise, victual, commodities, manufactures, or materials for manufacture, imported into this Commonwealth, or raised or manufactured within the same (except slaves, stocks, and household furniture, goods condemned in the admiralty court, or goods which being damaged are by the law and the custom of merchants to be sold for the benefit of ensurers, victual, or goods sold on account and for the benefit of the United *American* States, or some one of them, goods taken in execution or upon attachment, or distrained for rent or public taxes, or sold by executors or administrators) shall be exposed to sale at public vendue, under penalty on each person selling or buying at such vendue, for each article so sold, of double the value thereof.

SECT. VI. ALL the penalties hereby inflicted shall be one half to the use of the Commonwealth and the other to the informer, and where the sum doth not exceed twenty-five shillings, shall be recoverable with costs before any Justice of the Peace, and where it shall exceed that sum by action of debt or information, in any court of record; and in such action of debt the clerk shall endorse on the writ, that bail is to be required, whereupon the sheriff shall take sufficient bail for the appearance of the defendant, or be answerable himself, as in other like cases; and the court may either rule the defendant to give special bail, or admit an appearance without, as to them shall appear just.

SECT. VII. ALL acts of Parliament and of General Assembly, relating to any thing within the purview of this act, are hereby repealed.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Worcester to his friend in this town, dated Dec. 6.

"YOU have already heard of the proceedings of the insurgents to Tuesday morning. After the Court was adjourned, a guard was placed at Mr. Allen's house, the Clerk of the Court, where Judge Ward resided. A petition from the towns of Douglas and Sutton to the Justices of the pleas was presented to Judge Ward, the purport of which was to request the Court might be adjourned to March term, in order to prevent "carnage, anarchy and confusion." On Wednesday morning Mr. Justice Eaker was stopped as he was going out of town on his return home, by a guard who were placed on the hill at the entrance of the north-east part of the town; he was, however, soon after released. Several parties joined the insurgents this day (Wednesday) and about one o'clock all who were in town were paraded, and went to meet Shays and his party from Rutland. Shay's party consisted of about 350 men, who collected to him while at the barracks in Rutland, from this county and that of Hampshire. Shays's were distinguished by sprigs of the pine-tree in their hats—they appeared to be under good discipline, as did also the others. They were all paraded in the street together, fronting the Court-House; Shays and one of his aids were mounted on white horses; the whole body of them paraded were about 860 men. Soon after Shays's party marched towards the meeting-house, and billeted his men on the inhabitants: I do not learn that he absolutely forced them on any, but strongly urged the matter; a number refused taking, and they went elsewhere. After billeting his men, he joined the council or convention of the leaders, at Patch's. In the evening, he went to his lodging with a strong guard. Centries were placed along the streets, upon heights of land, and all the avenues to the town, and none suffered to pass without examination. One or two travellers were taken up and detained all night. Committees were chosen by some of the neighbouring towns, it is said, by request of the insurgents, to join in petition to the Court and Governor. I am told the desire of the petition is to be, that the prisoners in Boston may be released—that no more warrants may be granted against the leaders of the insurgents—another act of indemnity to be passed—the General Court to be called together sooner than the time set for that purpose—and, that no more Courts be held until after a new choice of Representatives, &c. This modest request being granted, they will lay down their arms. The leaders are certainly afraid of releasing their men; they dread another excursion of the *Light-Horse*.

"By the best information I can get, they are much perplexed what steps to take—every exertion is made to collect and keep their men together—thousands of untruths are propagated for this purpose, one of which I cannot help mentioning, viz. That the horsemen who took Shattuck, not contented with cutting and hacking him to pieces, entered his house, put out an eye of a woman with a bayonet, and stabbed another in the breast, and cruelly beat and abused an infant. This story is now circulating in order to inflame the minds of people, and exasperate them to fly to arms; I am sorry to add, that it has considerable effect. But as the story is untrue, it must hurt their cause finally. About three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, Shays's men and a part of Wheeler's paraded, to the amount of about 500, and began their march to Paxton; it is thought they will proceed to Rutland, and a great part of them quarter in the barracks, for they give out that they do not mean to disperse till matters are settled; a number more, to the amount of [illegible] 100, march to the north part of the town, in order, as it was said, to quarter at Bigelow's tavern, about 4 miles. Yesterday several celebrated characters in our convention were in town, and had a conference with the leaders of the insergents; these men are undoubtedly guilty of great duplicity; on one hand, they pretend not to justify the men who rise in arms; and, on the other hand, they are accused even by some of the insurgents of spiriting them on.—In the evening, centries were placed as usual, the guard at the Court-House was discontinued there, but kept up at the tavern where a number of the leaders remained, and centries placed at almost every door, inside and out of the house. Captain Day, on the march from Springfield, with, it is said, 200 men. If I may hazard a conjecture, the insurgents mean for the present to keep their main body at Rutland, they will try to muster all their strength, but want of provisions, &c. if nothing else, will prevent their keeping together a large number. I think they cannot muster in all their united force, in the three counties of W. H. and B. more than 2000 men, if they all turned out, who would bear arms; —Provided there was a force against them, their numbers would be less; and when the veil of ignorance, which is now thrown over them by their leaders, shall be taken off, their number must be very trifling. I sincerely believe that all their leaders are now after, is to contrive some plan to save themselves from punishment by Government, and screen themselves from the rage of the people, should they quit them. I, however, may be mistaken."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Worcester, to his friend here, dated Friday evening, December 8, 1786.

"Dear Sir,

"I have but little to inform you concerning what has been transacted among the insurgents since writing to you this morning. The day has been spent by the leaders in consultation. I have heard by some of their men that Shays returned last evening (himself alone and privately) and is with them in council. I believe nothing is yet determined on; they are much perplexed, but the *general cry* among their inferior *officers* is, that it is best to have matters settled; that they do not want bloodshed; some say, that the leaders are not safe, &c. &c.—The leaders confidently report, that Shattuck died of his wounds, for they had seen a person directly from Boston who gave them the information. Day with his party have arrived at Leicester, six miles from this town. From the best information, which comes through several hands, that I can get, he has but 115 men with him, himself included, about 50 more are following him, and these are all I can hear are now coming to join the insurgents from Hampshire. It is a fact that many desert from them, and some belonging to the neighbouring towns have been permitted to go home. We have now a little more. I believe there are not above 150 in town. It is said, and I believe it is true, that they are sending out to several towns to join them in a petition to the Governor."

On Thursday night, last week, the Pot-Ash works belonging to Mr. Brown, of Groton, together with several tons of Pot-Ashes, were destroyed by fire. The loss to Mr. Brown is very considerable; and we are well informed, that there is great reason to conclude it was occasioned by the malice of one or more of the insurgents belonging to Middlesex.

We are informed, that Mrs. Jeffery (formerly Mrs. Haley) has generously bestowed 60 blankets, to be distributed among the unhappy prisoners confined in the gaol in this town.

On Monday evening last came on, and continued without intermission until the evening of the day following, as severe a snow storm as has been experienced here for several years past. The wind, at East, and North-East blowing exceeding heavy, drove in the tide with such violence, on Tuesday as overflowed the Pier several inches, and entering the stores on the lower part thereof, did much damage to the sugars, salt, &c. therein. Considerable quantities of wood, lumber, &c. were carried off many of the wharves. The shipping in the harbour, we are happy to find, received but little injury; yet our apprehensions for the vessels which were daily expected to arrive and which were supposed to have been on the coast when the storm began, are great.

On the 18th ult. his Excellency President Sullivan returned from his tour through the country and arrived at his seat in Durham, having reviewed part of the troops in Rockingham and Hillsborough counties, and all the regiments in the counties of Cheshire and Grafton. He was escorted from regiment to regiment by the principal gentlemen of the towns through which he passed, and by a great number of the officers of the respective regiments. The inhabitants of the several towns received him with the greatest marks of respect and announced his arrival by the discharge of cannon, ringing of bells and firing of muskets. Almost all the officers, and some whole companies, were in uniform; and what does the highest honor to both officers and soldiers, is that the uniforms were of the manufacture of this country, and made a most elegant appearance.

Dec. 15. On Monday night, last week, the sloop Thomas, Jonathan Smith, Master, from Baltimore, was cast away on Marshfield Beach. The Captain and the Mate both perished with the cold. The vessel is bilged; but the cargo is safe.

On Saturday morning began, and continued 24 hours, a snow storm equally severe and violent with that which we experienced on the Monday and Tuesday preceding.—The quantity of snow is supposed to be greater now, than has been seen in this country since that which fell about 70 years ago, commonly termed the great snow.

Dec. 18. Shattuck, the State prisoner now in this town, is amply provided with all the necessaries and conveniencies proper for any person labouring under such a wound as he received in his violent and obstinate resistance to the gentlemen who apprehended him; he is constantly attended by a number of respectable gentlemen of the Faculty, and treated with all the humanity that could possibly be shewn to any person whatever.

We are assured, by a gentleman, That the insurgents at Groton, had many of them absconded, and sent their wives to the Magistrates to sue in their behalf for mercy. Munroe, one of their leaders, had submitted and taken the oath of allegiance. This was as early as the 4th instant.

A brig from New-York, consigned to Messrs. Prince and Cabot, broke her cables, and drove on shore on Nantucket. People saved.

And a schooner from the Eastward, belonging to Messrs. Timothy Fitch and Lendall Pitts, of this town, —— Godfrey, master, was drove ashore at Cape-Cod, and all on board perished.

Last Saturday se'nnight, a sloop from Damarascotta, commanded by John Askins of Booth-Bay, ran on shore on Lovell's-Island in a severe storm of snow. There were on board fifteen persons, thirteen of whom perished with cold—two only are saved, and they very much frozen, who were taken off the island by a fishing boat belonging to this town and carried to Nantasket, two of the deceased, namely, the aforesaid Capt. Askins and Henry Read, were brought to town last Thursday by Capt. Read of Booth-Bay.

Last Saturday se'nnight, as Mr. Thomas Hooper and Mr. Valentine Tidder, jun. of Marblehead, were returning home from Salem, they perished in the storm. The former has left a wife and a large number of children, the latter a wife and one child.

(Copy of a proposed Petition from the Insurgents to the Executive Branch of this Commonwealth.)

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To his Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief of said Commonwealth, and to the Honorable COUNCIL, convened at *Boston*, in *December*, 1786.

The PETITION *of a Committee from several Towns in the County of* Worcester; *together with a Committee from a BODY of MEN, from the Counties of* Worcester, Hampshire *and* Berkshire, *all convened at* Worcester, *under the Command of Captain* SHAYS *and Captain* WHEELER, *who on the 4th instant, did obstruct the sitting of the* COURT *of* COMMON PLEAS,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT the people first assembled, seeking a redress of public grievances, which they supposed in a great measure to be derived from the great expences and abuses of said Court, together with the General Sessions of the Peace, and from many other burthens, with which your Petitioners conceive the yeomanry unproportionably burthened: Notwithstanding, your Petitioners would have dutifully submitted, and waited for relief from the Hon. General Court, as they gratefully acknowledge the attention of that body, in some instances, respecting their grievances, in the last session of the General Court:

Your Petitioners beg leave to mention their horror of the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus—that your Excellency and your Honors may be convinced your Petitioners are not of the wicked, dissolute and abandoned, as it is not confined to a factious few, but extended to town and counties; and almost every individual who derives his living from the labour of his hands, or an income of a farm. That the suspension of said privilege your Petitioners view as dangerous, if not absolutely destructive to a Republican Government, That under the cover of the suspension of said privilege, your Petitioners have been informed that the eyes and breasts of women and children have been wounded, if not destroyed; the house of the innocent broke open, their limbs mangled, their friends conveyed to gaol in another county, and now languishing (if alive) under their wounds.

In vindication of our liberties, your Petitioners beg leave to point to your Excellency and your Honors the arguments used by our virtuous asserters of liberty against the act of the British parliament, in conveying our countrymen from county to county, and even beyond the sea for trial.

Likewise the inhuman murder of Maverick and others, from mercenary principles, under the ostensible right of government.

Your Petitioners, induced from a supreme love to peace, liberty and good order,

Humbly Pray,

THAT your Excellency and your Honors would be graciously pleased to grant, That our friends who are under confinement out of the counties to which they belong, may have the favor of the act of Indemnity, with your Petitioners, and that so long as they and your Petitioners shall behave orderly, both they and we may be safe in our persons and properties, and if consistent with your wisdom, that there may be an adjournment of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, in the three counties of *Berkshire*, *Hampshire*, and *Worcester*, until after the next May session of the Hon. General Court of this Commonwealth.

Your Petitioners, for themselves and party, engage to return to their respective homes, and conduct themselves as good and faithful subjects.

With the greatest uprightness, your Petitioners assure your Excellency and Honors, that they were not induced to rise from a disaffection to the Commonwealth, or instigated by British Emissaries, but from those sufferings which disenabled them to provide for their wives and children, or to discharge their honest debts, though in possession of the land of their country.

Your Petitioners are not induced to petition in any way, from the mean fear of death, as they esteem one moment of liberty to be worth an eter[illegible]

bondage; nor for the uncertainty of war, the injuries of hunger, cold, nakedneſs, or the infamous name of rebel; as under all theſe diſadvantages they once before engaged, and through the bleſſing of God have come off victorious. To that God they now appeal, conſcious of the innocence of their intentions, expecting directions from that Being who is able to ſtrengthen the councils of the weak, and to turn the wiſdom of the wiſe into fooliſhneſs; but from a love to the people, and a horror of the thoughts of the cruelties and devaſtations of a civil war. For the prevention of ſo great an evil, your Petitioners *humbly pray* for the love, candor and interpoſition of your Excellency and Honors, in releaſing our unfortunate and ſuffering friends from gaol, your Petitioners engaging for their good conduct as well as their own, waiting for a redreſs of grievances from your wiſdom, both at the preſent time, and in all future elections.—And in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

[Copies of this petition were ſent to the towns in the counties of Worceſter, Berkſhire and Hampſhire.——We are ſorry that no acknowledgement of their having been in error appears in this petition, and that they have requeſted ſome things of his Excellency and the Council, which is not in their department to grant; but no doubt if any towns back that petition with one of their own, they will attend to what is conſiſtent and reaſonable.]

By a gentleman lately from Worceſter we learn, that the Inſurgents are totally diſperſed,—retired to their reſpective homes,—feel much concerned for their late miſconduct,—are anxious for their perſonal ſafety,—and ſued for an indemnity.

NEWPORT, Dec. 24.

On the night of the 4th inſt. came on a violent ſnow ſtorm from N. E. and continued till near ſunſet the next day, when the wind ſhifted to N. A prodigious quantity of ſnow fell, much drifted, the wind being exceſſive. On the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th, another conſiderable ſnow fell, wind N. E. then clear.—Early on the morning of the 9th it began to ſnow again, wind N. E.—Wind and ſnow encreaſing to a violent ſtorm till about noon, when the ſnow ſomewhat abated, but a conſiderable quantity of hail ſupplied the abatement of the ſnow and continued with a high wind all the enſuing night. In ſhort, there has ſcarcely been known by the oldeſt man living ſo ſtormy a week as the laſt, or ſo much ſnow on the ground at one time as at preſent. Ten or twelve ſhips, brigs, &c. were driven from the wharves and forced on ſhore on Brenton's Neck, &c. and a conſiderable number of ſmall craft daſhed to pieces, and a large quantity of ſugar, ſalt and rum, deſtroyed.

In the ſtorm on the 5th we hear, Captain Weſtgate's packet riding at anchor near Pawtuxet, was foundered, but no lives were loſt, though ſome of the paſſengers, &c. were conſiderably frozen. A ſmall ſchooner coming from Freetown, as we hear, was alſo foundered, and ſeveral people were drowned.

HARTFORD, Dec. 18.

We are happy in being the firſt to announce to the public, from authority, that the territorial diſpute between the States of Maſſachuſetts and New-York, was amicably terminated by the Honorable Commiſſioners from thoſe States on Saturday laſt. This diſpute, for the deciſion of which a Federal Court had been appointed, has excited great attention and occaſioned much anxiety to the ſincere friends of the Union. The ſucceſs of this negociation does infinite honor to the Gentlemen who have conducted it on both ſides with ſo much temper and wiſdom. This friendly accommodation affords an important leſſon to States and Nations in general; when we conſider how much blood has been expended in diſputes concerning territories much leſs valuable and extenſive.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 15.

The roads leading to this city have been ſo filled with repeated falls of ſnow ſince the 7th inſt. that there has been but little communication with the country during that time, and moſt of the inhabitants are diſtreſſed for want of fuel, and many of them for proviſions. About 150 men with their ſhovels voluntarily turned out on Monday laſt, and a number on Tueſday, to make a road through the ſnow drifts, and facilitate the paſſage of ſleds, &c.—On Wedneſday the cold moderated, and in the evening and night following we had conſiderable rain.

We hear that great deſtruction has been made in the weſtern Sound, by the late ſevere gales—many veſſels being on ſhore, and ſome entirely loſt.

At Stonington all their ſhipping are aſhore except a ſmall ſchooner which drove out to ſea, and has not ſince been heard of.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.

In the morning of the 22d of September came on at Bermuda a violent hurricane; in which the cotton plantations ſuffered greatly, trees were torn up by the roots, and great injury was ſuſtained in the wharves and buildings. None of the veſſels in the harbour were hurt. The brig Bermuda, Tatem, from New-York, arrived at Bermuda the 29th, having loſt her foremaſt and all her lumber that was on deck. The ſchooner Felicia, Spencer, in company with the Bermuda when the gale came on, has not ſince been heard of.

The brig Betſy and Nancy, Poulton, from Virginia for the Weſt-Indies, put into Bermuda, the 29th of the ſame month, with the loſs of her foremaſt.

We are told that the river from Albany as low as Red-Hook, is entirely cloſe, having been croſſed on the ice at ſeveral places with ſleighs.

ALEXANDRIA, January 11.

By a Gentleman from Annapolis we learn "That Matters are in great Confuſion there.—The Lower Houſe are violent in favor of Paper-Money, and the Senate as determined againſt it.—A Motion was made on Friday laſt by one of the leading Members for an Adjournment, after the Buſineſs before them was deſpatched, until March, in order to collect the Sentiments of the People reſpecting the utility of a Paper Currency, which was carried by a Majority of the Houſe; one of whom declared, that if the Senate ſhould after that continue to oppoſe the Wiſhes of the Community, he would move to compel them by Arms to acquieſce, or have the Courts of Juſtice ſhut."

By a Gentleman from Richmond we hear, that on Monday Morning laſt, about 4 o'Clock, a terrible Fire broke out in that City, which conſumed many Houſes, Stores, &c. before it could be extinguiſhed, amongſt which was Bird's Inſpection Houſe.—The unfortunate Merchants were Pennock and Co. Payne, Warrington, Dean, Hollingſworth and Johnſon, and Groves, whoſe Houſes and Stores were totally conſumed, with almoſt every Thing in them.

Laſt Tueſday Night the Stage from Colcheſter to Dumfries overſet in a Gully 15 Feet deep, maſhed the Stage in a thouſand Pieces, and threw the Horſes on their Backs where they continued till three o'Clock Yeſterday Morning. The Paſſengers eſcaped being hurt, and the Baggage was ſaved.

During the late mild Weather the following ſingular Circumſtance happened here, viz. the ſwarming of Bees, which extraordinary Occurrence rarely, if ever, happened at this Seaſon of the Year.

Sunday laſt arrived here in 15 days from St. Kitts, the Schooner Dart, Capt. Robertſon. About three Leagues from the Capes he ſpoke the Ship ——, Capt. Abbot, from Baltimore for Cork, all well.

MARRIED.] Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Merchant, to Miſs PATTY M'CLENACHAN, an amiable and agreeable young Lady.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Sloop Little Tom, J. Cartwright, from St. Euſtatia; Schooner Dart, T. Robertſon, St. Kitts.

Cleared Outwards. Sloop Induſtry, S. Soal, for Rhode-Iſland; Sloop Dolphin, A. Steward, Philadelphia; Sloop Auguſtus, G. Moutroe, North-Potomack; Sloop Suſan, S. Packard, Surinam.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

FOR SALE,

An elegant

CHARIOT.

Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

To be ſold at public ſale on Wedneſday the 7th of February next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, before Mr. Benſon's Tavern in Frederickſburg,

ABOUT One Hundered SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women and Children, in families and ſingle, the property of the eſtate of JAMES HUNTER, Eſq; deceaſed, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, viz. Blackſmiths, Tanners, Ship and Houſe Carpenters, Wheelwrights, a Bricklayer, Miller, and Labourers. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving bond and approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid when due. Ten per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready-money.

ADAM HUNTER, } Executors.
ABNER VERNON, }

Stafford County, Jan. 4, 1787.

TO BE HIRED,

A LIKELY healthy ſtrong Negro woman, who has been accuſtomed to houſe and out work; alſo a Negro girl.—Inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

William Hunter, jun.

Has for ſale the following articles, cheap for caſh, tobacco, flour or genſang,

LISBON wine in pipes and quarter caſks,
Teneriff ditto in pipes,
Mountain ditto in buts,
Earthen ware in crates well aſſorted,
Glaſs ditto in ditto,
Nails by the caſk,
Liverpool ſalt,
Scots barley in kegs,
And a variety of DRY-GOODS.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

William Buddicom,

Has for ſale the following articles, cheap for caſh or produce,

A PARCEL of Liverpool blown Salt in bags of four buſhels each and looſe, ſixty dozen of London Porter, ſeveral pieces of Manchester Velvets, Velverets and Thickſets, Marſeilles Quilting, Muſlinets, Checks, Hats, aſſorted Nails both for houſe and ſhip uſe, Oakum, Iron Pots, Sea Quadrants, Hatters' Trimmings, &c.—He begs all thoſe gentlemen who have any demands againſt him to come and ſettle; and moſt earneſtly requeſts thoſe who ſtand indebted to him either by bond or open account, to ſettle the ſame, as no farther indulgence can be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

James Irvine,

ROPE-MAKER,

INFORMS the public, that they may be ſupplied with any kind of CORDAGE by applying at Mr. M'CLENACHAN's ſtore, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, where orders will be duly attended to.—Traces, bed-cords, farmers leading-lines, &c. may be had at Mr. CONN's ſtore, King ſtreet.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

Evean M'Lean,

On Captain Harper's wharf,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has for ſale, beſt Weſt-India ORANGES and LEMONS, COCOA NUTS, LIMES, &c. by wholeſale or retail, which articles he means to keep during the preſent and ſummer ſeaſon, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch of the Subſcribers for ſhares in the Company, as are delinquents in making the payments heretofore called for by the Board, that unleſs the payment firſt called for of 5 per cent. and the ſecond of 2½ per cent. on each ſhare, are made to the Treaſurer by the firſt of March next; the third of 10 per cent. by the firſt of April next, and the fourth of 10 per cent. by the firſt of May next, they will proceed to make immediate ſale of the ſhares agreeable to law.—And for the information of ſuch perſons as have not made themſelves acquainted with the directions of the law in this caſe, the Board think proper to inform them that "if ſuch ſale does not produce the full ſum ordered and directed to be advanced as aforeſaid, with the incidental charges, the ſaid Preſident and Directors or a majority of them, may, in the name of the Company ſue for and recover the balance by action of debt or on the caſe; and the ſaid purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as if the ſaid ſale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor."—And it is expected that thoſe who have it in their power will make their payments as early as poſſible, that the Board may be enabled to proceed in the work with more vigor.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN POTTS, Jun. Secretary.

Jan. 3, 1787.

LOST,

A SILK PURSE, containing a ſum of money.—Whoever will leave it at the Printing-Office, with the contents, ſhall have TWO GUINEAS reward, and no queſtions aſked.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

Wants Employ,

A YOUNG MAN who can be well recommended, and underſtands the Millwright Buſineſs in all its branches.—He will engage either on wages or will work by the piece.—Inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, Jan. 8, 1787.

TAKEN from a fellow near Cameron-Run, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, the following articles, viz. a ſuperfine black broadcloth coat lined with ſilk, a white cloth waiſtcoat, and a pair of boots.—The owner by proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

MICHAEL STIEBER.

POETRY.

THE PLAY-THINGS OF LIFE.
A new and favorite Song.

I.

ALL men are mere children, all women the same;
Who encreasing in years, get a different name;
But still the pursuit of each great girl or boy,
Is after some pretty fantastic new toy;
Which, when first obtained, for a moment they prize,
Yet the next they destroy, or neglect, or despise;
While the world's one large nursery of envy and strife,
Where the bantlings contend for the play-things of life.

II.

What more than mere toys, tho' of such high renown,
Are the Bishop's lawn sleeves, or the Judge's furr'd gown?
What are coronets, mitres, wigs, patches, or wands,
What ribbands, and medals, caps, tassels and bands?
What all tinsel of state, jewels, garters and strings,
Which Kings can bestow, and which deck even Kings?
Yet these are the baubles that generate strife,
Among children who pant for the play-things of life.

III.

Hark, mortals! your passion for gewgaws repress;
To few be attach'd, nor those few to excess;
For excess will to evil convert every good,
Your joy turn to anguish, to poison your food:
While the choice made by prudence, by prudence confin'd,
Bids the body feel bliss, without paining the mind;
And thus wife to husband, and husband to wife,
Prove the best and most permanent play-things of life."

WOOLLENS.

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have just imported per the ship Washington,

AN additional assortment of WOOLLENS, consisting of narrow STROUDS, twilled COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS in half pieces from 2/7 to 3/6 cost, BEARSKINS, BLANKETING, &c. &c. which they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

NICHOLAS HANNAH informs the gentlemen, merchants and traders, that he has opened a COFFEE-HOUSE in the first three-story house on Fairfax-street, between King and Prince streets, with boxes and apartments; and promises good entertainment, to those who favor him with their custom, and makes no doubt of pleasing those who call on him with every article expected at a Coffee-House, and will also take in private boarders on the most reasonable terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

Joseph Delarue,

Just from Paris,

OFFERS his Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and the adjacent Country, as a Scourer of Silks, Chintzes, and woollen Cloths, and gives a new Gloss to them.—His Terms are moderate, and he may be found at Mr. Augustus Delarue's House.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

THE Subscriber has opened SCHOOL in the lower story of the School-House in the Court-House yard, where he teaches the English grammar, writing, arithmetic according to the best authors, book-keeping, some useful branches of the mathematics, as mensuration of all superficies and solids, navigation, surveying, &c. At the same time he will instruct his scholars in ancient and modern history, geography, and the use of the globes if required.—He hopes by practising the best school methods, and his regular and steady attention to the benefit of his scholars, to merit approbation.—He will likewise, at vacant hours, on reasonable terms, and by the most regular method, teach the German flute, violin or clarinet, to any of his scholars or others that may wish to be acquainted with that agreeable and genteel branch of education, music.—He has for sale two well situated HOUSES with quarter acre lots, in fee-simple in Martinsburgh, the county town of Berkeley, one 24 by 20 feet, two-story high, with a neat cellar, the other 19 feet square, one story and a half high.—For terms or a view of the premises, apply to Mr. Michael M'Kewan, merchant in said town, or to

JAMES MEYLER.

Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

FOUND,

AN ANCHOR near the mouth of Broad-Creek.—The owner proving property and paying charges may have it again, by applying to

JAMES M'CLISH.

Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

William Lowry and Co.

At the wholesale warehouse on Prince-street, next door to Col. Hooe's, have imported from London, per the Charlotte, J. Pitts, the following extensive assortment of European merchandise, viz.

Assorted in TRUNKS.
PRINTED calicoes,
Cottons,
Muslins,
Linens,
Shawls and handkerchiefs.
WOOLLENS,
Assorted in Bales.
5-4ths, 6-4ths and 7-4ths Woollens,
Cloths of all colours and prices,
Striped, plain and twilled coatings,
Kerseys,
Bearskins,
Frizes,
Fearnaughts,
Halfthicks,
Kendal cottons,
Flannels,
Plaidings,
Striped duffils,
7, 8, 9, and 10-4ths blankets,
Welsh plains,
Striped linseys,
Grograms,
Baizes, coverlids,
Embossed serges,
Shalloons, &c. &c.
LINENS.
3-4ths, 7-8ths and 4-4ths yard wide Irish linens by the box or piece,
5-4ths and 9-8ths brown and white Irish and Russia sheetings, per ditto,
German and British osnaburgs,
German and Irish dowlas,
Brown rolls,
Ravens duck,
Brown hollands,
Diaper tablecloths,
Huckabacks,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Scotch and Irish kentings,
Lawn aprons,
Handkerchiefs,
Checked and pullicat ditto,
Apron checks,
Striped ticks, &c. &c.
MERCERY.
Lustrings,
Satins,
Modes,
Sarsnets,
Taffetas,
Pelongs,
Persians,
Ribbons,
Black lace, &c.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
Barcelona, bandano, romal, lustring and colgee silk handkerchiefs,
A variety of printed ditto,
Quilted satin, persian and stuff petticoats.
HABERDASHERY.
Edgings both twilled and scolloped,
Artificial flowers,
Feathers,
Wires,
Chip and straw hats,
Tape,
Sewing thread,
Womens' stays,
Souflee, crape, picket, alacream and riddle gauzes,
Souflee aprons and handkerchiefs,
Tiffany and lawn ditto,
Black and white thread, gauzes, &c. &c.
EAST-INDIA GOODS.
Book, jaconet and gown muslins,
Checked aprons,
Balisou and book handkerchiefs.
CARDINALS,
Assorted in Trunks.
Scarlet, crimson, green and drab.
HOSIERY,
Assorted in Trunks.
Worsted, cotton and yarn hose, mits, and gloves.
HATS.
Men', womens' and youths' castor and felt hats.
SHOES.
Mens', womens', youths' and childrens' leather and stuff shoes.
MANCHESTER GOODS,
Assorted in Trunks.
Corduroys,
Ribdelures,
Velvets,
Velverets,
Dyed jeanets,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Denims,
King's cords,
Lastings,
Quiltings,
White calico,
Muslin cords, &c. &c.
For MENS' JACKETS.
Silk shags,
Ginghams,
Burdets,
Diareens,
Ranelaghs,
Quiltings,
Tissues, &c.
BRITISH STUFFS.
Camblets,
Cambleteens,
Wildbores,
Durants,
Tammies,
Moreens,
Jeans,
Crapes,
Calamancoes,
Everlastings,
Satinets.
PEWTER,
Assorted in Casks.
Plates,
Dishes,
Mugs,
Porringers,
Teapots, &c.
CUTLERY and HARDWARE,
Assorted in small Trunks, each containing about 70 articles.
Knives and forks,
Penknives,
Scissors,
Rasors,
Buckles,
Sleeve and coat buttons,
Breast ditto,
Combs,
Needles,
Snuff-boxes, &c. &c.
IRONMONGERY,
Assorted in Casks.
Hinges,
Locks,
Handsaws,
Plain-irons,
Jews-harps,
Hasps and hoes,
Augers,
Best square steel,
Chisels, nails, &c. &c.
STATIONARY,
Assorted in Boxes.
Ruled books,
Printed ditto in various languages,
Writing-paper,
Pens,
Inkpowder,
Wafers,
Sealing wax, &c.
TRIMMINGS.
A large assortment of metal buttons,
Best new fashioned ditto,
Silk and worsted ditto,
Mohair,
Twist,
Sewing threads,
Ditto silks, &c.
SUNDRIES.
Loaf sugar and cheese,
Japanned ware of various sorts,
Bottled porter, in casks and hampers,
About 40 chaldron of English coal,
With a variety of other goods too tedious to mention.

This house meaning to be constantly supplied with a spring and fall assortment, will give good encouragement to all those who buy to sell again, with a large discount for cash or good-bills.

Alexandria, November 23, 1786.

William Hartshorne and Company,

Have for sale at their store on Col. Hooe's wharf, for ready pay,

VERY good Ticklenburgs and German Osnaburgs by the piece, Window Glass 10 by 8 in boxes, Irish Beef in barrels, genuine Port Wine in pipes and barrels, Fayal Wine in pipes and quarter casks, Antigua Rum by the hogshead or barrel, Bar-Iron, and a variety of DRY-GOODS as usual.

A 20 foot LOT on Duke-street, near William Bushby's corner house, to be sold or let on ground-rent; also several other LOTS in different situations, to be rented or sold.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

THE trustees beg leave to inform the public, that the several schools continue open for the reception of scholars for the ensuing year, and will be under the same general regulations, and in charge of the same masters as heretofore, except that the English school will be committed, after the 1st of January next, to the care of Mr. RUSSEL GOODRICH, late of Yale-College, Connecticut: This gentleman's good character, abilities, and assiduity as a teacher have been attested by the most respectable authority; and as he was brought up in a seminary that considers a critical knowledge of the English language as of the first importance in its plan of education, the trustees consider him as more particularly fitted for the charge of this school, and accordingly recommend him as an accomplished English teacher.

W. BROWN, President of the Board of Trustees.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

Just imported and to be sold on board the ship Mary, Captain Maddick,

BOOTS, Shoes, a quantity of Satin Breeches, Draught Porter in casks, old Madera Wine in bottles, an assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware, Watches of different sorts, Pickles, Perfumery, a neat Chariot, &c.—Apply at Mr. Ward's tavern.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

SINCE the burning of my tavern on the 12th of September, I have fitted another house for that purpose, where any gentleman travelling through this place may again be well accommodated; and as for my stables they are equal if not superior to any in the State.—Any gentleman that will favor me with their custom may rely on a faithful acknowledgement, by their humble servant,

WILLIAM M'DANIEL.

Dumfries, Nov. 24, 1786.

Naval-Office, Alexandria, Dec. 13, 1786.

ALL persons indebted for duties bonded at this office, are requested to make immediate payment.—Any bonds remaining unpaid for the space of ten days after the same shall have become due, will be prosecuted in the summary mode prescribed by law. CHARLES LEE, Naval-Officer.

P. S. To be sold or let in fee-simple the LOT and HOUSES where I live.

CHARLES LEE.

THE ship UNION, Capt. GILES SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT.—For terms apply to HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 31, 1786. **

TO BE RENTED,

THE well known TAVERN on Princess-street, formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN LOMAX, the conveniencies of which need not to be described.—Also, a two-story BRICK HOUSE upon St. Asaph-street between Prince and Duke streets.

To be Leased in fee-simple, sundry LOTS of LAND of various dimensions and advantageously situated in different parts of the town.—Immediate possession may be had of the premises.—For terms inquire of

CHARLES LEE.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

THE following list of seven hogsheads of tobacco in Colchester Warehouse, remaining above two years, will be sold agreeable to law, at February Fairfax Court next.

No. 12, 1101, 101, 1000, the Rev. Lee Massey, April 11, 1784.—No. 40, 1052, 102, 950, Lund Washington, August 10, 1784.—No. 41, 1103, 103, 1000, ditto ditto.—H. D. No. 264, 1035, 103, 932, Henry Dogan, March 29, 1784.—I. S. No. 249, 1061, 100, 961, John Stone, January 12, 1785.—M. S. No. 671, 1088, 92, 996, Moses Simpson, August 9, 1784.—W. B. No. 33, 1118, 115, 1003, this hogshead cannot be found on any of the books.

BAYLY, STONE, } Inspectors.

Dec. 18, 1786.

THE Subscriber has to HIRE several NEGRO MEN and WOMEN on reasonable terms.—For particulars inquire of

ROGER WEST.

Westgrove, Dec. 23, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.